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THE BOTTOM OUT

Of the Chilean Matter in Washington, but Not in Chile.

CHILE'S REPLY TO THIS COUNTRY'S

Ultimatum a Frank, Manly Apology for the Outrages.

FRIENDLY FEELING EXPRESSED

Not Shared by the Common People of Chile, However.

THEY ARE NOW VERY INDIGNANT

At President Harrison's Message. Minister Egan's Dispatch Will Be Sent to Congress To-Day, But the Tenor of It Is Given in Advance to the Associated Press--Senior Perira's Assurance of Friendship for the American Flag--The Apology Complete, and Though Humiliating, Will Wipe Out Every Cause for War--Insulting Comments of the London Papers on President Harrison's Message--Bitter Attacks on Our Administration.

Special Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, VIA GALVESTON, Jan. 27.—The text of Chile's reply to President Harrison's ultimatum has not yet been made public. It is awaited on all sides with intense interest. The substance of it has already been indicated in the Associated Press dispatches from here, and this, so far as can be learned, meets with general approval on the part of the intelligent classes. The news that President Harrison had sent a special message to Congress on Monday relating to the points at issue between the United States and Chile, and the dispatches published here yesterday and to-day describing the attitude of the American public toward the matter, have caused no little popular excitement here.

The younger and hotter-headed portion of the public continues to indulge in much war talk. Rather than have their government acknowledge its fault or apologize for its utterances, these young patriots declare they would prefer to see a resort to arms. Such talk as this, it is believed, reflects the opinion of a large element of the common people.

The naval officers are reported to be much stirred up at the thought that they may be called upon to salute the stars and stripes. They go so far as to say, according to the reports published in to-day's papers, that they would see the Chilean fleet sunk before they salute the American flag.

Whatever the government may say officially in withdrawing the offensive note of Senator Matta of December 11, there are abundant indications that Senator Matta's popularity will not in any way be decreased because of his authorship of that now famous despatch.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

One of Satisfaction Over Chile's Reply. The War Feeling Has Subsidized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—"The Chilean trouble is at an end," said Mr. Blount, the chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, shortly before three o'clock this afternoon to an Associated Press correspondent. "The bottom has dropped out of the whole thing. Mr. Blaine is elated over the termination of the trouble in so satisfactory manner."

The manner of Mr. Blount showed the pleasure he felt at the news communicated to him by Secretary Blaine with authority to him (Mr. Blount) to repeat it to such persons as he saw fit to make it known. A few minutes before Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, another member of the committee, when seen, said: "Why, haven't you heard the news? Everything is much brighter now."

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, a Republican member of the committee, said: "The situation looks a great deal better and the despatch received puts the trouble in a very satisfactory shape."

Other members of the house who were seen showed the feeling of relief they felt at the outcome of the trouble. In the senate also the members of the foreign relations committee gave visible evidence of satisfaction. The committee had placed the pad-lock of absolute secrecy on all its proceedings and without feel at liberty to talk lest they should disclose what had taken place in committee or give a clue to what would take place, but it was evident that they were glad that from them had been taken the grave responsibility of declaring war, and that a peaceful solution of the controversy had been reached consistent with the dignity and self-respect of the United States.

A SERIES OF SURPRISES.

The news of the change first became known to nearly, if not quite, all the senators on the foreign relations committee through the publication in the afternoon paper, the intimation of secrecy operating to keep the intelligence from them also. There had been all day a feeling that the crisis was passed and for this reason there had been no talk among senators on the subject. The developments in the Chilean controversy since the President's ultimatum have been a series of surprises, of which that of to-day was not the least. It has been change on change, and so swift they followed that history may be said to have been made every twenty-four hours. When the first news of the decision of the Chilean government to practically concede all that the United States asked was received in the Associated Press cable message from Santiago, it indicated such a complete change on the part of the Chileans that while there was a hope, if true, many persons were hardly able to credit it. The later despatch has not only confirmed this

cable message, but each new development has added to it some feature making stronger the statements originally made. Mr. Egan's dispatch was received yesterday, and, in addition to that which was already known, indicated that Chile was willing to apologize for the Matta note which has been one of the worst features of the controversy.

NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

What Mr. Egan said, however, was not in all respects satisfactory, especially with reference to an apology preceding any retraction of the Baltimore incident. Although in advance of its transmission to Congress official information is unobtainable with reference to the date of the receipt of the cable message which shows that the Chilean government has gone further than anything yet made public indicates, it is believed that Minister Egan's message was one transmitting the Chilean's government's reply and giving the substance of the concessions made. For this reason Mr. Egan may not have been full enough in his statements to thoroughly make clear the full force of Mr. Perira's answer.

The dispatch containing the reply of Senator Perira, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, is very long and its translation was not completed until today. It is said to be a frank and splendidly written document, breathing throughout a spirit of friendship and good will to the United States. It is said to be clear and unequivocal. Nothing is left of the Matta note, which is not only withdrawn, but apologized for. The most sincere regret is expressed for the Baltimore incident, and the offer to refer it to the supreme court is said to be more than a proposition for a settlement that is made as an illustration of the friendly feelings of the Chileans toward the United States, besides showing their willingness to leave the matter to our courts for settlement. The expressions of cordiality toward this country are profuse.

A MANLY DOCUMENT.

It is said that the whole tone of the document is apparently so sincere, friendly and manly, and leaves the matter in such shape that it is hardly possible to fail to bring the two countries closer together and result in an amicable adjustment of the whole difficulty. The dispatch is especially clear and vigorous in repelling the charge of hostility on the part of the Chileans to the American flag and the American uniform. In effect it says: "Chile hates the American uniform? No! Too well does she remember that flag and that uniform in her ports and harbors aiding her in her struggle for independence" (referring to Chile's struggle years ago to achieve independence). The prospect of war, it is thought, is now over, and that while considerable remains to be done before the controversy in its entirety will be closed and become simply a matter of history, yet the affair is in such a shape as to bring the two nations closer together and make further proceedings a matter of comparatively easy adjustment.

BLAINE SATISFIED.

In referring to the despatch from Senator Perira, Chairman Blount said later: "Mr. Blaine regarded the question as settled. He seemed very much elated over the despatch and to regard as an assurance of the end of the controversy. While the apology may not be put in diplomatic language the despatch is just as full and complete in its regrets of the whole affair as could be."

Turning to Mr. Springer, Mr. Blount said: "I tell you the bottom is out of it, that is all. The administration would not have a straw to stand on if it continued to make demands with that dispatch in its face. But I have no idea that they are going to force it any further. No one can read that entire correspondence, gentlemen, without feeling the utmost sympathy at the almost humiliating attitude of the Chilean government."

"Will your committee on foreign affairs meet to-morrow?" Chairman Blount was asked.

"Yes, but we will have nothing to do now, of course. Mr. Blaine informed me that the President would send Chile's answer in to-day or to-morrow, so I suppose it will come in to-morrow."

Private Secretary Halford said to-night that the additional correspondence between the United States and Chile would be sent to Congress to-morrow. It will be comparatively brief and will not aggregate more than about 2,000 words.

THE CHILEAN MATTER

Before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate--Waiting on the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The senate foreign relations committee held another meeting this morning on the Chilean controversy and spent about an hour in discussion of the subject. It has been decided to conduct the proceedings of the committee in secret and for this reason it is difficult to ascertain what took place. It is learned, however, that the committee has not yet received a copy of the response made by the Chilean government to the so-called ultimatum sent by the President, and until the members of the committee are fully apprised of the exact nature of that response no action will be taken. The committee does not wish in any way to interfere with the present consideration of the controversy by the President, and is now waiting on him for light to guide its actions.

It is evident from talks with senators that they think the difficulty has passed the acute stage, for the present, at least, if not permanently, and that there is no necessity for doing anything in advance of executive consideration of Chile's reply. From what can be learned there is no disposition in Congress to press Chile in the matter and the hope is expressed that the official note will disclose concessions in Chile's note similar to those described by the Associated Press.

INSULTING COMMENTS.

President Harrison, Secretary Blaine and Minister Egan Bitterly Assailed by London Editors.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Chronicle to-day comments as follows on the Chilean trouble:

"If Chile's offer of satisfaction was sent under the circumstances as reported, President Harrison has been guilty of an act of most despicable 'spread-eagledism.' He must have known before he published his hectoring message that Chile had done all and more than was required; therefore his message was mere 'blague.' We confess we hesitate in coming to a conclusion so utterly disgraceful, not only to Mr. Harri-

son, but to the great nation that has made him trustee of their honor and interests. We cannot believe him capable of such a mean dodge, although we are not unmindful of the dirty trick his wirepullers played on Lord Sackville West. Mr. Hatch's appeal to 'Rally Around Harrison,' reads like a bit of Mark Twain. The American government needs no defense against anybody unless it be Blaine and Egan. It is quite a delusion to suppose that England cares whether or not America builds a formidable navy or incurs burdens for the purpose of vindicating its Fenian agent in Chile. Mr. Egan is not likely to be sent as minister to England while our police want to consult him about the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. America had better settle the building of her navy as we do, with a view to the interests of the people, and not to the interests of what Artemus Ward calls the 'show business' of the outgoing president and credited envoy. President Harrison's message asserts the novel doctrine of diplomacy that a band of swagging sailors are entitled to the same redress as is an ambassador who has been attacked. America is a great country, and there is no doubt but that even this globe of ours would scarcely have room for it if it was seriously prepared to push the *cicis Romanus* doctrine thus far."

The Post says: "The Santiago ministry have dealt with the United States in a spirit of true philosophy. Failing to satisfy the President of the United States, they have decided that it is best to conciliate the candidate for the Presidency, and have thus showed an excellent sense of the true proportions of the quarrel." The Post comments upon the inability of the United States to fight Chile except by a prolonged struggle upheld by superior wealth. It condemns Mr. Egan and says: "It is incredible that Congress will support Mr. Harrison, whose message is most interesting as marking an epoch in the history of democracy in its natural home. A surmise without evidence, and a suspicion which refuses to be lulled, form a bad foundation for a declaration of war. If Mr. Harrison is serious he is scarcely mindful of the extreme responsibility imposed by power. If he is merely thinking of the elections, he cannot be said to consult the dignity or interests of the country by thus playing with fire."

The Times says: "The Chileans have proved their courage on the battlefield, but are conscious that Chile is no match for the United States. It is only natural, therefore, that they are disposed toward conciliation. It is likely enough that Secretary Blaine knows this beforehand, since nothing so promotes decided language on the part of a politician as Mr. Blaine's astuteness as knowledge, and is not going to throw it away. We may expect Chile to withdraw the Matta note and make the amends required. In the meantime it does not appear that President Harrison's message is universally approved at Washington. Things have now calmed down, the avowed and secret objects of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine will be gained, and we will hear little more of the matter. What will happen to Minister Egan does not appear as yet."

The Chronicle's Berlin correspondent says that neither the press nor the official world there devote much attention to America's ultimatum to Chile, which is regarded as an election trick.

An English Version of It.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Santiago de Chile to-day telegraphs that the text of Chile's reply to the ultimatum of the United States has not been disclosed and will not be made public until Saturday.

The correspondent further says that Chile, relying upon the advice received from Montt as late as Friday, saying that pacific assurances were given him constantly by Mr. Blaine, the American secretary of state, considered that a settlement had been practically arranged, especially as Chile, through President Montt, had given counter-assurances of a friendly feeling and of a desire to satisfy all reasonable demands. President Montt's position, the correspondent adds, is now seriously compromised. Fortunately for the tranquility of Chile, the entire nation places confidence in the patriotism and prudence of President Montt. Everything in Chile remains quiet so far.

An Absurd Rumor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A sensational rumor was current on the stock exchange this afternoon that Egan had been killed, but it could not be traced to any respectable source. When the rumor was brought to the attention of state department officials at Washington by the Associated Press they laughed and pronounced the rumor "absurd."

They Are Still There.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—The squadron of American war ships, which has been lying off this port for some time is still here.

McDONALD OIL FIELD.

The Production Again Increased--What the Wells Are Doing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 27.—The new well, together with those which have been increased by shooting, caused another advance in the production of the McDonald field yesterday. The output to-day was 35,500 barrels. The stock in the field is 67,000 barrels. The Herron No. 4, of Guffey, Jennings & Co., has turned out a good well. The Gamble No. 6, of the Woodland Oil Company, is reported to be making 40 barrels an hour. The No. 3, of the Oakdale Oil Co., on the Wetmore farm was drilled deeper yesterday and its production decreased from 12 to 10 barrels an hour. The Venture Oil Company has put the tubing in the Woods No. 1, and commenced to pump it. They have milled a pin on the tools in the Moorehead No. 2, but have not yet recovered them, and are drilling the bailer out of Moorehead No. 3.

The Wheeling Natural Gas Company finished a big gas well on the McClay farm, near Washington, last week and has another about due. It's No. 38 on the McClay farm was due in the Gordon sand last night. It will be drilled to the fifth sand. The company has completed thirty-seven wells in this field and has two more which are soon due in the fifth formation.

The Carlin's Girl.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The death of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, was a heavy shock to the carnia, who is just recovering from an attack of influenza. She was so affected by the announcement of the grand duke's death that she was again obliged to keep to her apartments.

THE AMERICAN WINS

The International Featherweight Pugilistic Championship.

M'CARTHY WHIPS CALLAGHAN

In Fourteen Rounds, Completely Knocking Out the Englishman. The Latter Fought the Whole Mill With One Hand and Showed Pluck All the Way Through--A Game Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—The international feather-weight contest to-night at the Olympic Club, between Tommy Callaghan, of England, and Cal McCarthy, of New Jersey, was witnessed by about 3,000 people. The men fought for a purse of \$2,000, of which \$1,500 went to the winner and \$500 to the loser.

Callaghan was seconded by Jimmy Carroll and Prof. James Robinson, while Mr. Frank, of Bay St. Louis, held the bottle.

Time was called at 9:15 and the battle began.

First round—The men met in the center of the ring, McCarthy cool and graceful, Callaghan awkward. Nothing much was done in this round, and the men went to their corners.

Second round—McCarthy was hit and knocked down with a heavy left. McCarthy was knocked down again and received a heavy left on the nose.

Third round—Both exchanged lefts and McCarthy ran away. Heavy exchanges in the corner with honors even. From the fourth round until the close the contest was marked by heavy hitting, Mac getting the best of it, although Callaghan displayed good science.

In the tenth round Mac won first blood. In the fourteenth (the last round) Mac missed right and left and with a left hand upper cut in the stomach won the fight, completely knocking Callaghan out. Callaghan fought the whole fight with one hand and only a few times attempted to use the right which was badly broken six weeks ago on young Dwyer's head. Callaghan's friends advised him to ask for a postponement of two weeks, but the game "greenhorn" would not do so, depending on his left to win the battle.

The winner will now be matched with George Dixon, for the world's championship of bantam weights.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Debate on the New Rules of the House--A Lively Time--Dull Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The attendance in the house was meagre this morning. On motion of Mr. Hall, of Minnesota, was passed a bill amending the act for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at South St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Martin, of Indiana, introduced a resolution calling on the President to transmit to the house all the correspondence had by him, the secretary of state, by the secretary of war, by the secretary of the navy, by the United States minister to Chile, and by all other public officials of the United States concerning the republic of Chile, during the Balmaceda regime and since the overthrow of that regime, as to all matters of public affairs of both the United States and Chile growing out of the existence, beginning and overthrow of the Balmaceda regime, and the establishment and continuance of the present government of Chile. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

A number of bills of little public importance were introduced and referred. Mr. Reed, of Maine, suggested it would be preferable to have the measures referred as they were in the Fifty-first Congress, through the medium of the speaker; but Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, objected, and the regular order having been demanded, the house proceeded to the further consideration of the proposed rules.

Mr. Dearmond, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the committee report and criticized the rulings of Speaker Reed in the last congress.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, though in general advocating the proposed code, expressed himself as in favor of appointing a "steering committee" of fifteen members who should decide what measure should be brought to the attention of the house. This was too large a power to vest in the committee on rules.

Mr. Otis, of Kansas, congratulated the country that for the first time a representative of the third party was permitted to occupy the floor of the house of representatives. He proceeded to criticize the rules as conferring a dangerous power upon the speaker and upon the committee on rules.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, then took the floor and laid down the principles of the Farmers' Alliance party. In the course of his remarks Mr. Watson referred to the "czarism of Mr. Reed in the last Congress." This allusion gave rise to much merriment, growing principally from the fact that Mr. Watson was standing in the aisle directly in front of the ex-speaker. The latter looked up with a benevolent smile and with a serio-comic air remonstrated with the speaker for the sentence.

The debate upon the rules was continued by Messrs. Dingley (Maine), McCreary (Kentucky), Davis (Kentucky), Bynum (Indiana), and Simpson (Kansas). The latter gentleman had a very brief space of time allotted to him, but during that short interval he greatly entertained the members of the house by his reference to a remark previously made by Mr. Finston, of Kansas, relative to the price of corn in Kansas. After further debate by Mr. Finston, of Kansas, and Mr. Lodge, of Kansas, the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The upper branch of the national legislature had little attraction for visitors to-day, at least none that could compete with that of the other side of the capitol, where a political discussion was looked for in connection with the proposed new rules. There were, therefore, very few

spectators in the gallery and not many spectators in the chamber when the chaplain offered prayer.

Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar were the following: Appropriating \$350,000 for the establishment of a dry dock on the government reservation at or near Algiers, La.; incorporating the Society of American Florists.

Mr. Morgan asked immediate consideration of a resolution calling for the state department correspondence with China regarding Mr. Blair. It was important, he said, to learn what the United States intended to do when notified that a gentleman of such high reputation had been rejected by the government to which he was accredited. This became additionally important from its bearing on another case where the United States and another government had become much embroiled.

Mr. Hear thought the resolution should be addressed to the President, who should be left to judge whether the correspondence be properly sent in. The resolution should go to the foreign committee.

Mr. Sherman, chairman of the foreign committee, deprecated immediate action when it was not clear that the correspondence was closed.

Mr. Morgan modified his resolution so that instead of directing the secretary of state to furnish the correspondence it left it to the discretion of the President. At the same time he strongly insisted that no foreign government should be allowed to violate the rights and privileges of representation and debate in the senate by declining to receive a minister because of his utterances in the senate. He (Mr. Morgan) would sever diplomatic relations with such a government; and he hoped the President had this matter under his consideration.

Mr. Morgan's resolution, as modified, was adopted.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on elections, called up the resolution declaring Horace Chilton entitled to the seat in the senate made vacant by the resignation of James Reagan. He explained that the committee had concluded that the governor's appointment of Mr. Chilton was legal.

After some debate the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Chilton was confirmed in his seat.

THE FARMERS' WON.

A TIE OVER THE REFERENCE OF THE OLEOMARGINE BILL--Mr. Hatch's Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The farmers and the lawyers met face to face in the house of representatives to-day and the result of the legislative skirmish was a decisive victory for the agriculturists. For several sessions there has been decided jealousy between the committee on judiciary and the committee on agriculture in the matter of oleomargarine legislation.

To-day this contest for prerogative was revived by the introduction of a bill by Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, to amend the present oleomargarine bill. This bill provides that all oleomargarine transported into any state or territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall upon arrival in such state or territory be subject to the laws thereof, enacted in the exercise of its public powers, in the same manner as though such oleomargarine had been produced in such state or territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced in original packages or otherwise.

"I ask that the bill be referred to the committee on agriculture," said Mr. Hatch, who is himself the chairman of that committee.

"Under the rules the bill should go to the committee on judiciary," said Speaker Crisp.

Mr. Culbertson, the chairman of the judiciary committee, asked for the reading of the entire bill, and then objected to its reference to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Hatch now formally moved that the bill be referred to his committee, and the yeas and nays were finally demanded. During the roll call much activity was displayed by the members of the two committees over the question of reference, but the members from agricultural districts generally rallied around Mr. Hatch, and the bill was finally referred to the agricultural committee by a vote of 123 yeas to 103 nays.

"I introduced that bill," said Mr. Hatch to the Associated Press, "in response to a demand of the dairy interests of every section of the country, and the purpose of it is to place oleomargarine in original packages in the same legal condition in the states that what is known as the 'Wilson original package bill' place the sale and distribution of liquors. In other words, it is to give the great dairy states which have passed laws upon the subject of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine that police control over the subject matter that the states had prior to the decision of the United States supreme court in the original package question."

SILVER HEARING.

The First by This Congress--Director Leech Examined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The first hearing of this Congress on the silver question took place this morning before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures. Mr. Leech, the director of the mint, being examined.

Mr. Leech was of the opinion that the supply and demand for silver alone regulated its price. He favored an international agreement as the best mode of solution of the question.

For Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Senator Quay to-day introduced bills appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at McKeesport and \$80,000 for a public building at Washington, Pa.

Big Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—At a quarter before 10 o'clock to-night the central fire tower struck off a ten-blow alarm, calling the maximum force of the department to 133 and 141 West Fourth street, where a fire was raging. It was in the six-story building occupied by the West & Tice company, importers and dealers in queenswares.

The fire department could not save the building but they confined the fire to it and prevented a conflagration. The building will be a total loss, except possibly the walls. It belonged to H. W. West and is valued at \$40,000. The building was freshly stocked. Its value is estimated at from \$125,000 to \$150,000. The insurance cannot be learned at this writing.

UNIQUE CONVENTION

Composed of a Variety of Reformers Assembles in Chicago

TO PROPOSE VIGOROUS MEASURES

For the Suppression of the Rum Traffic--Representatives of Many Organizations Present--A Resolution Adopted Embodying the Purpose of the Meeting--The Words "Annihilate," "Abate" and "Suppress" Figure in the Debate, and the Latter Comes Out Winner.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—It is safe to say that such a gathering as that which assembled here this morning has seldom, if ever, been seen before.

It was a national conference of representatives of the various political reform movements now existent in this country, including Prohibitionists, farmers, laborers, Greenbackers, general reformers, etc. Miss Frances E. Willard presided, and stated the object of the conference to be to devise ways and means of electing a President of the United States who will with one blow kill the rum traffic.

Among those present at the meeting were Lady Somerset, George A. Washburn, of Boston, secretary of People's party; Gilbert Delamater, of Akron, O., who led some of his countrymen a wild chase after greenbacks; Mrs. Anna M. Diggs, of Kansas; Gen. Weaver, of Iowa; A. Wardell and H. L. Loucks, of Huron, S. D., and Prof. Samuel Dickey, of Albion College, Albion, Michigan.

Ignatius Donnelly was down for an opening speech, but failed to appear. The central idea is to unite all of these elements on one candidate for the Presidency in the belief that they outnumber either of the regular parties. The meeting was held with closed doors.

G. F. Washburn, national secretary of the People's party, and the other members of his organization present, labored in the general meeting and afterwards in committee for the adoption of the following:

"We believe the principal solution of the liquor problem lies in abolishing the element of profit, which is a source of constant temptation, evil and corruption. We therefore demand that the exclusive importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be conducted by the government or state at cost, under conditions and restrictions which may be adopted by the various states. In adopting this as a national plank, we give no offense to either the personal liberty man or to the prohibitionist. We merely declare for the principle, and leave the restrictions for adoption to the various states, according to the temperance sentiment in each state."

The fight for "nationalizing the liquor traffic" was largely ineffectual, however, for it found no place in the address brought in by the committee, to be presented to the coming convention of the people's party in St. Louis. Ignatius Donnelly, in reporting the result of the committee's labor, noted the omission, and expressed the opinion that the address in its present form would not be accepted by the People's party.

He referred to the number of foreigners in the party and said the prohibition clause should be modified so as to save to them the idea of individual right in the beer drinking held by them so tenaciously. In the committee room, he said, he had, though himself a believer in temperance, advocated the substitution of the phrase "abatement of the liquor traffic" as being more acceptable to the People's party, but he had been overruled by the rest of the committee.

Mr. Taubeneck, of Illinois, moved to accept Donnelly's suggestion of substituting word "abatement" for "annihilation," but E. J. Wheeler suggested that "suppression" would be a better word, and in that form the address was adopted.

GERMANY'S FESTAL DAY.

Celebration of the Thirty-third Anniversary of the Emperor's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—To-day was the thirty-third anniversary of the birth of the Emperor William, and the empire, consequently, was more or less en fete.

The imperial family, at the breakfast hour, waited in a body upon the emperor and presented him with numerous floral offerings and many gifts. The emperor seemed to be much pleased, and said a few gracious words to all present.

At 10:30 o'clock the imperial family attended religious services in the Chapel Royal. A largely attended reception in the White Hall followed, all the leading members of the diplomatic corps being present. In the meantime a detachment of artillery in the Lustgarten fired an imperial salute of 101 guns.

At 12:30 o'clock there was a grand military reception, all the most prominent officers of the army and navy being in attendance. The emperor also received the members of the Government, and was presented with congratulatory addresses from the Mayors and municipalities of many of the cities of the Empire. The emperor, throughout these ceremonies, was beaming with good humor and was warmly greeted by the important personages who attended the receptions.

The Trouble at Bilbao.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The labor troubles at Bilbao are among the men employed in the copper mines in that vicinity. The men went on strike against a reduction in wages. They finally became riotous, and yesterday they stoned the foot guards, who had been ordered to compel the rioters to disperse. The foot guards were compelled to fire on the mob. The strikers have become so daring that they have cut telegraph wires and destroyed the railway lines around the mines.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—For West Virginia: fair and warmer till Friday night, winds becoming southerly.
For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: fair, warmer till Friday, south winds.
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.
7a. 21
9a. 21
11a. 21
12m. 21
1p. 21
7p. 21
Weather--Fair.